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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, May 15, 1863.

Lines Written on the Death of Robert D. Walker.

BY J. L. A.

Relentless death hath torn aside
The ties that bound so fondly dear;
Far from friends and home he died,
With no one there to shed a tear.

'Twas but a few short days, at least
We thought, our loved one would be home;
But ah! the solemn gloom is cast;
That looked for day can never come.

But then the Lord has thought it best
To take our brother from our side;—
Great honor crowns his noble breast,
For in his country's cause he died.

Though we are not alone in grief,—
There's many more has drank the cup,—
In God alone we find relief—
In him we place our future hopes.

[For the Globe.]

SERMON NO. 10.

BY THE UNKNOWN.

NOAH AND HIS VINEYARD.

"And Noah began to be an husbandman, and he planted a vineyard."—Genesis 9—21.

This, dear readers, is a beautiful analogy between Adam and Noah, the former the father of the old, and the latter of the new world, in the avocations to which their faculties were directed, as if there was something in the virgin freshness of the soil to solicit the grateful regards of both as they respectively inaugurated new cycles in the history of the human race.—Adam was the horticulturist, and Noah the vine-dresser. The first revelled in his floral parterre; the latter rejuvenated his energies in the culture of the purple grape. The venerable progenitors of the old world and the new, both held communion with nature, and watched the exuberant products of the soil in their ripening beauties with kindling ardor and grateful devotion. The early pursuits of man had a simplicity and grandeur which do not pertain to that perfected civilization which, while it introduces manifold pursuits, dwarfs the soul of man by the sordid character which associates itself with much of human endeavor. The pastoral Abraham, with his immense flocks dotting the oriental landscape, appears to want no crown of gold to transmute him into an actual sovereign, for he is one already in the breadth of his pastoral character and the ramifications of his business transactions. And Noah, as he walks among his purple grapes, appears to marshal his countless vines with the air of the Roman in surveying his legion of subalterns. In his age of muscular vigor, and with a hoary crown, he plants and manures and trims and gathers in his prolific vintage, with his face aglow with satisfaction. When he first issued from the ark, he selected a genial locality, and dropped his seed into the ground amid the gratulations of his children. We doubt not that this planting of the vine was accompanied by every befitting demonstration. The earth had been, as it were, purged in the laver of regeneration. Her baptism of water had quickened her capacities for yielding her full strength for the sustenance of her children, and all she wished was the opportunity to develop her resources and be the *alma mater* to them all. Let us for a moment imagine Noah consigning a variety of seeds to the bosom of the earth at one and the same time, for there is every reason to think that the culture of the vine was not an exclusive pursuit in his case, but only a paramount object of interested regard, subordinating minor cultures of various other kinds to this darling pursuit. Gathering around him his family, eight in all, as a sower he begins to sow and thus addresses them: "My children, look at me as I give to earth in custody the germ of future harvests. For rolling seasons our earth has had no robe of vegetation, for heinous guilt had stripped her of her olden garniture of fruit and flowers and grain. The crown of glory had fallen from her maternal brow; but to-day we put the first fresh jewel in this her new coronet of vernal grace. From these tiny seeds will spring the mighty harvest. In a short space you will gather in your yellow sheaves and sit in your orchards and have your cheek tinged in the reflection of the golden orange, and bind the chaplet of grapes to your brow, and shout your vintage anthem with cadence more musical because for a year and more it has been suspended. How free is my range as thus I pass from spot to spot, preparing future banquets for you all. This mighty sweep of action, as I scatter the grain, is in such contrast with our late imprisonment in the ark, that it exhilarates my nerves. I feel that earth will prove true to her trust, and restore us a hundred fold." The ceremony is over, and rapidly is the harvest yielded to expectant hearts.—Noah and his family soon walk down the colonnade of clustering vines, and the tropic moon, like a silver shield, seems to pause above the vineyard of the new world as if the products of the soil were more worthy of her queenly smile of patronage than when hoary crime rioted beneath her beams. At last Noah is a king in the natural world and marshals before him its various products, as once he did the animals when he went into the ark. He tastes the wheat and drinks the wine, and feels himself a monarch. The productions of the soil pass at once to his use without any intervention of trade or commerce, for barter is yet unknown to man. The emporium of trade is a temple not yet dedicated by the high priests of Mammon, with their loins girt about with a golden cincture. As yet the atmosphere is too pure and too fresh for the hot and fiery strife of speculation. With his wife and his sons' wives around him, he moves in the refining circle of feminine influence and fellowship, a hale old man, happy in the heritage of domestic bliss. The ark with its ponderous timbers is near him, for he cannot find the heart to demolish it for fuel. On the mountains of Ararat, where it first perched as a fatigued bird, it still folds its placid wing, and he sometimes clambers up the precipitous craggy acclivity to worship in its holy ark. Perhaps he and his boys take a few sheaves of the yellow wheat, and a few clusters of the grape to bind them as a chaplet around the old oaken sides, and the sunshine gilds the tributary donation as he leaves it thus far up the height. The eagle flaps his wing above it and the swallows build their nests among its timbers, for it does not appear to rot like other wood, as though endowed with supernal vigor. It looks down on his vineyard like a guardian angel, as if to watch his toil as he trims the branches and treads the purple grapes, for as yet his nature has not succumbed to infirmity and his brain is free from the stupor of intoxication. He thus far enjoys, but abuses not, the bounties of his beneficent Creator. Alas! that the beautiful scene should ever change, and the father of the new world, dismissing prudence for his superior, yield to the clamoring of appetite and become the slave of sense. Alas! that the first stain upon the regenerated earth must be the demon blot of drunkenness—a stain which has deepened with growing time.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1863. NO. 49.

BROAD TOP COAL REGION.

[From the United States Railroad and Mining Register.]

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, SAXTON, BEDFORD CO., PA., *April* 15, 1863.

THOS. S. FERNON, ESQ., *Editor R. R. and Mining Register*:—Sir: I enclose you a map recently made of the Broad Top coal region. On it you will observe the position of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, with its branches reaching into the coal field. The Bedford Railroad is a continuation of the Broad Top. Twelve miles of the former are now nearly completed, giving a rail line from Huntingdon (on Pennsylvania Railroad) to Bloody run, a distance of 43 miles. The construction of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad was mainly intended to develope the Broad Top coal region, and thus far public attention has been directed exclusively to the coal interests. The annual reports from the region, published in the *Register*, will show that its shipments have been rapidly increased, whilst new developments are being made, and the railroad branches extended.

It seems a singular fact, however, that the coal of this district should have thus far monopolized all the attention—a district having within its limits vast quantities of excellent iron ores, lying along its main line of railroad, easily mined, and producing when smelted the best quality of iron—the celebrated "Juniata iron."

The prostration of the iron business, during the past few years, may account in part for the neglect of this interest, but, with the present protection and demand for iron, it appears to me the time has come for the successful development of its iron ores, and the establishment of iron works along the valley west of the coal region.

Three qualities of ore are presented to the consideration of the iron manufacturer—the proto-carbonates of the coal measures; the brown peroxide of iron of the Umbral series, and the hematite and fossiliferous iron ores of the Surgent series.

Proto-Carbonate of Iron of Coal Measures.—Very little has heretofore been done to develope these ores; during the period of river navigation by arks, before the construction of the railroad, a few furnaces were in blast along the Raystown Juniata, one of these, the Hopewell furnace, obtained a portion of its ore from the Cheney ore bank, up Sandy Run. Surface specimens of iron ore are found in many localities in the coal field, but no systematic explorations have yet been made to develope the position or magnitude of these deposits.

The Peroxide of Iron of the Umbral series has been opened and worked at a number of places; it is found in the upper red shale, which accompanied by Terrace mountain, encircles the coal field. It has been worked at Paradise furnace, Trough creek, and at Hopewell furnace. In 1853, J. P. Lesley, Esq., Geologist, remarked of this ore: "The furnace at Hopewell has the coal within a mile of it, an immensely valuable deposit of cold short iron ore outcropping behind it, an ore which will be pursued hereafter from gap to gap, the whole length of Terrace mountain, and upon which a hundred furnaces might run a century."

Iron ores of the surgent series.—These valuable deposits of iron ore are found in the Surgent red shale, which forms the base and part of the slope of Tussey mountain; it is also found flanking Jacks and Black Log mountains. The ores of Woodcock valley, along the base of Tussey mountain, have a general range of outcrops, nearly parallel to, and but a short distance from, the main line of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, whilst the Bedford railroad intersects them at Bloody Run. Between this formation and the railroad, the sealant limestone outcrops along the entire valley, forming a sharp prong west of Bloody Run, and again flattening up Black valley. The fossiliferous iron ore is found in two seams in the lower portion of the formation, which are separated by an interval of slate and sparry limestone, from two to eight feet thick. The lower seam or member is of the hard variety, and the upper the soft fossiliferous ore.—These ores have been opened at numerous localities along the outcrop from below McConnellstown, in Huntingdon county, to Bloody Run, in Bedford county, presenting an outcrop of over 50 miles long. The upper or soft ore is two feet thick, and the lower or hard ore averages 15 inches thick, giving an aggregate average thickness of ore over 3 feet. In the upper portion of this formation, and connected with the lower layers of the sealent limestone, are found a chain of deposits or "pockets" of hematite iron ore; the principal openings made in these deposits, have been at "Fluck bank," about one mile west of Stonerstown—there the ore was found 4 feet thick and of excellent quality. Mr. Whitney, an experienced ore miner, informs me that he shafted down this bank to 90 feet. At the Booher bank, 3 miles farther up the valley, the ore was found 6 feet thick; the workings extending beneath the surface 135 ft. At Cogans opening, near Bedford Forge, the deposit is four feet thick, and at Bloody Run, near Bedford Railroad, on lands of Hon. W. P. Schell and others, a new opening recently made by E. Trambath, shows the ore 10 feet thick, and of a superior quality. On the same lands explorations are being made to fully develope the fossil ore seams.

The iron ores of the Premeridian and Meridian series (Warrior-ridge) have not yet been sufficiently developed in this district to determine their size and quality. Mr. Rogers refers to this in his report of the Geology of Pennsylvania, Vol. 2, page 731. For a full description of the ores of this district, see Rogers' Geology of Pennsylvania, Vol. 1, page 566, &c., and Vol. 2, page 729; at page 731 a table of analyses of the Surgent ores will be found, giving their constituent parts in great detail. The iron ores of this district have been sufficiently tested at the old furnaces to remove any doubt as to their quality, and although no accurate record has been kept of the depth of the mining in the Surgent fossiliferous ores, from which to obtain data for a calculation of quantity, enough is now positively known to show that these ores can be mined (along the entire Tussey mountain range) to a depth of fifty to ninety feet beneath their exposed outcrops; and this depth of mining can be reached by the ordinary drifts or gang-ways, at water-level. From a careful collection of facts in regard to the position and quantity of iron ores in this region, I have no hesitation in presenting it as a desirable field for iron-makers.—All the materials for its manufacture are accessible by railroad, and fuel in the form of coke, coal and charcoal, can be procured in inexhaustible quantities. The coke from Broad Top coal is favorably known as a very superior quality, and is judged to be *the* fuel for smelting the ores of the surrounding valleys.

No question of supply and demand enters into the problem of ironmaking, for the humiliating fact is well known by iron manufacturers, that in the United States we only make about 66 per cent. of the iron required for our own use; the balance has heretofore been imported from England.

If the foregoing remarks on the iron ores of the Broad Top Raystown Juniata district will have the effect of drawing the attention of practical iron-makers to an investigation of its mineral resources, the writer will have no fears of the result. Already the old furnaces at Paradise and Hopewell are being again prepared for work, and I trust the day is not far distant when capital and labor will fully resuscitate this extensive source of mineral wealth.

Very respectfully,
JOHN FULTON,
Resident and Mining Engineer, H. & B. T. R. R. & Coal Co.

GOLD PENS.—A fine assortment of Pocket and Desk Gold Pens just received at Lewis' Book Store.

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An Interesting Letter.

We are permitted to publish the following interesting letter, written by the brave son of H. W. Miller of this place:

U. S. GUNBOAT "LOUISVILLE,"
In the mouth of Yazoo river, Apl 16, '63

DEAR FATHER:—We are here yet. Our boat is all ready for running the blockade at Vicksburg. We have bales of hay around the pilot house and on the side at the magazine and on the stern. We have eight tons of powder on board; it is stowed in different parts of the boat. We have the spar deck laid with iron logs, hawsers, &c., to keep a plunging shot from coming through. We have a coal barge to take down with us; it is on the starboard side of the boat. The port side will be facing the batteries. The transports are not ready yet; they are getting bags of sand to protect them. The men are wetting the bales of hay and it looks as if we were going to-night.

On last night, the 15th, all the gunboats were ready and at half-past 12 o'clock all hands were called and the orders were to be ready to start down. The men were at the capstan ready to hoist anchor—the battle lanterns were lit—all the other lights were put out, and we were ready to start at a moment's notice. After waiting for more than an hour, orders came to "turn in," as the transports were not ready and we had to wait for them.—This morning the three transports that were going down with us came over and are in the Yazoo. Every thing is ready and we will go down to-night. There are eight gunboats—the Mound City, Carandolet, Pittsburgh, Benton, Louisville, Sterling Price, Tuscumbia, and Lafayette.

April 17th.—We are now at New Carthage. Last night at half-past ten o'clock the boats were signalled and we all got ready and started down.—Our boat was the third in line. We proceeded down and were turning the point, when the rebels sent up signals, and then they opened their batteries on us. The shot and shell came whistling all around us. It was not the intention to fight the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, but to run past them.—The boats that were all over iron-clad were to fire but the other boats did not fire their bow guns. The rebels disabled two of our transports. One we burnt and the other was taken to the canal to be repaired, if not too much damaged.

Our boat got aground under the rebel batteries and the rebels thought they had us, and were preparing to board us, but we let fly three of our broadside guns twice. After that they kept off. If they came close enough we would have treated them with a *warm* reception from our hot-water hose. We had to cut our barge loose before we could get off. After we got past Vicksburg we stopped and caught our coal barge.

The Tuscumbia took care of the transport that was disabled and towed it to shore. The rest of the boats went down and soon the rebel batteries at Warrenton opened on them; some of our boats replied, and, I think, silenced their guns, for when our boat went past, (which was some time after the others,) they did not fire at us. We anchored a few miles below there and this morning we came down here.

The transport that got through safe is with us. It is to convey troops across the river. We have about forty thousand troops here that came across by land. We are going to attack the rebels at Grand Gulf and the soldiers are to co-operate.

That place is about twenty-five or thirty miles from here. Our boat was only struck a couple of times. One of the balls hit our thick iron and only dented it. There were none hurt on our boat. There were one or two killed on the boats and some wounded, but I do not know for certain how many. None of the gunboats were disabled. When we were passing Vicksburg the rebels set fire to a building that had some combustible matter in it to make light on the river, and when it commenced to blaze it was very light and they could see us plainly. There are about three regiments encamped here. The others are a short distance off. The Benton is the flag ship. The Admiral is on board of it. They fired eighty-three shots from it. I counted over a hundred shots that the rebels fired. I do not think they have as many guns as is reported they have or else they have moved some of them, and I think they would not do that. From the time the rebels opened on us until we got passed Vicksburg, it was an hour and a half. I was at the Port Engine from the time we started until we passed both places, and done all the working myself. It takes three men to run the boat, one at the Throttle valve and one at each engine. There are three engineers besides the chief but he does not do any of the running. When we are running I go on watch at the engines but I take my turn only. I like it and would sooner do it than lay around.

Your son,
WM. ASHMAN MILLER.

LIFE ERRORS.—How little self-appointed censors of others may know of those whom they condemn! It is pitiful, the amount of pain, sometimes ignorantly, sometimes selfishly, inflicted in this way. Love should be able to quicken the mental vision in this respect. A careless foot may be planted just as crushingly as a willfully malicious one. Alas! who can compute the tragic moaning of those little words, "I didn't think," or "I didn't know."

Stoneman's Great Cavalry Raid.

Full Account of his Exploits.

A correspondent who accompanied General Stoneman's cavalry raid gives the following interesting account of the expedition:

KELLYSVILLE, RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, May 8th, 1863.—One of the most successful military enterprises of the kind ever undertaken in this or any other country terminated to-day. I refer to the recent raid of our cavalry to the rear of the rebel army and within its lines. On the 13th ultimo, Gen Stoneman, with a portion of his cavalry command, moved up the left bank of the Rappahannock, with the intention of piercing the enemy's lines at the most favorable opportunity, then, if possible, cut his line of communication and destroy public property wherever found. On the 14th, the first series of rain storm commenced, causing the river to become so swollen as to render crossing impracticable until the 28th ult., and even then a pontoon bridge was used. Thus the weather detained the expedition for fifteen days. In the meantime the fords at different points were tested, foraging parties were sent across the river, and several skirmishes took place without any important results. On Wednesday, the 29th ult., the whole force was again put in motion, and crossed the river at Kelly's Ford without opposition. General Averill immediately moved his division to the Orange and Alexandria railroad, where two regiments of the enemy were met, and a skirmish took place, terminating by the enemy retiring towards Gordonsville. In this encounter only two of our men were wounded.

General Stoneman moved the main body of his command across Fleshman's river, and encamped for the night in an open field during a heavy rain storm. At this point the enemy made a dash upon our pickets, but did not alarm the camp. Thursday morning early General Buford crosses the Rapidan two miles below Raccoon Ford, (Morton's Ford,) and advancing up the the opposite bank caused a force of sixteen hundred rebel infantry, with one piece of artillery, to leave in great haste from Raccoon Ford, where soon after General Gregg crossed with his division. Here a lieutenant and thirteen privates of a rebel artillery company were captured. Near this point an army beef contractor was overhauled and $28,000 in confederate bonds taken from him.

A rebel engineer with a wagon load of material was also captured on the road. The whole force encamped at night one mile from the river. Friday morning heard cannonading on the right, which proved to be General Averill's command having a little fight with the enemy at Rapidan Station on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. This was the last General Stoneman heard of General Averill. Next day, got close upon the heels of a large rebel force at Orange Springs, who, to escape, abandoned wagons, provisions, &c.; captured a lieutenant of Jackson's staff returning from leave of absence. At night camped at Greenwood, just outside of Louisa Court House. The town was surrounded, and Col. Kilpatrick took possession of the place at 6 o'clock, A. M., May 2d, without opposition, capturing a few rebel soldiers. The citizens were astounded to find the place in possession of the Yankees, and overjoyed when they became convinced that the Yankees were really civilized human beings and that they had not come to murder men, women and children in cold blood, as was firmly believed, and supplied the troops freely with victuals and drink.

The track of the Virginia Central railroad, connecting Gordonsville and Richmond, was destroyed at different points for ten miles, two trains of cars burnt, telegraph wires cut and destroyed, and some commissary stores were also appropriated. During the night a detachment of the First Maine cavalry, doing picket duty five miles up the Gordonsville road, was attacked and had two men killed. The enemy disappeared the moment a brigade advanced, after firing a few shots. On the afternoon of the 2d, the command moved on through Yanceyville to Thompson's Four Corners. From this point detachments were sent out in different directions. One party destroyed a portion of the railroad between Gordonsville and Charlottesville; another, consisting of four hundred men, under Colonel Wyndham, proceeded to Columbia, on the James river, where the Lynchburg and Richmond canal crosses the river. An unsuccessful attempt was made to destroy the aqueduct.

Five locks were destroyed, the banks of the canal dug away at different points, three canal boats loaded with material for the rebel army, and five bridges were burned. A large quantity of commissary stores, medicines, &c., were also destroyed, and several hundred horses were captured. A party under Capt. Drummond, of the Fifth cavalry, reached the river between Columbia and Richmond and destroyed locks, levels, and set fire to a bridge across the James river. Gen. Gregg proceeded to the Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad, and destroyed at Ashland the depot buildings, railroad track, a train of cars, provisions, and telegraph. He sent a detachment to burn the railroad bridge across the South Anna, but it was strongly guarded by infantry, and the party sent out fell back. Gen. Gregg returned to Thompson's Four Corners, but a portion of his command under Col. Kilpatrick, moved eastward to the Central road, destroyed the bridge on that road over the South Anna, captured and destroyed a train of cars, culverts and the railroad track for miles, and then passed down the Peninsula.

Another portion of General Gregg's command, under Col. Davis, Twelfth Illinois, crossed both roads near Richmond, destroying railroads, telegraphs, bridge over Brook river, and railway trains. A detachment of Gen. Gregg's command also burned all the turnpike bridges over the South Anna, to prevent the enemy making a flank movement, and catching Gen. Stoneman in a trap. Monday morning, the 4th, Hampton and D. H. Lee, with two brigades, attacked about sixty of the Fifth cavalry, on picket duty, near Shannon Hill. A charge of the rebels was met by a counter charge; the rebel advance was temporarily repulsed, but rallying, captured seventeen of the Fifth cavalry. Our forces captured thirteen of the enemy. Gen. Buford advanced upon the enemy with his command, but they fled.

The night of the 4th General Gregg moved to near Yanceville, and was followed to that point the next day by General Stoneman with Gen. Buford's command. Here a man, a native of North Carolina, came into camp, who had been concealed for a year to avoid serving Jeff. Davis. Near Yanceville seventeen C. S. A. wagons, with mules, were overtaken and captured. On the 5th the retrograde movement commenced, and crossing the Raccoon Ford the whole command arrived at Kelley's Ford Friday morning, the 8th.

Thus the command of Gen. Stoneman remained nearly nine days within the enemy's lines, visited nine different counties, destroyed all lines of communication between the rebel capital and the army on the Rappahannock, so they cannot be used again for weeks to come, destroyed the Lynchburg canal on whose waters are transported all the provisions raised in the rich valley of the James, and from which source alone the rebel army in Virginia receives more than half its supplies; captured several hundred horses, and destroyed a large quantity of public property, all with only the loss of two men killed and not over fifty wounded and prisoners. But a greater triumph than all this has been gained:—The people in the counties visited have had a good look at the live Yankees and found them neither savages nor bandits.

Thanks to the good management of the commanding General, the people whom the visited will have but little cause of complaint at the invasion. Private property and private person were nowhere interfered with, except in such cases as are recognized by all civilized nations. The people at the same time were astounded and gratified; astounded in the first instance to see a Yankee force in their midst, and gratified to find as a civilized people. A few Union families were met with. These could not restrain their tears when they saw the dear old flag again.

The negroes joined the column in flocks, and begged to be taken away.

Some of these poor people were so overjoyed that they went into hysterics; others kneeled in the street and prayed, thanking Jesus for sending the Yankees. All these people tell the same story; their masters had told them that if the Yankees came there they would be sold to Cuba, branded, and many of them would be murdered in cold blood. They did not believe it.

The negroes everywhere gave valuable information and acted as guides. Hearing of our approach at several points, they sat up all night and baked batches of bread, which was passed out to the soldiers, with milk, water and whatever else they had, with unstinted hands.

Genl. Stoneman's Expedition---Col. Kirkpatrick's Official Report.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The following was received at headquarters to-day:

YORKTOWN, VA., May 8, 1863.

Major General H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief United States Army:

GENERAL:—I have the pleasure to report that by direction from Major-General Stoneman, I left Louisa C. H. on the morning of the 3d inst. with one regiment—the Harris Light Cavalry of my brigade—and reached Hungary, on the Fredericksburg Railroad, at daylight on the morning of the 4th, destroyed the depot, telegraph wires, and railroad for several miles; passed over to the Broad turnpike and drove in the rebel pickets down the turnpike across the Break, charged a battery, and forced it to retire to within two miles of the city of Richmond; captured Lieutenant Brown, aid-de camp to General Winder, and eleven men, within the fortifications. I then passed down to the left to the Meadow bridge, on the Chickahominy, which I burned, and ran a train of cars into the river; I retired to Hanover town on the Peninsula, crossed and destroyed the ferry just in time to check the advance of a pursuing cavalry force.—Burned a train of thirty wagons loaded with bacon, captured 13 prisoners, and encamped for the night, five miles from the river.

I resumed my march at 1 A. M. of the 5th; surprised a force of three hundred cavalry at Aylett's, captured two officers and thirty-three men, burned fifty-six wagons, the depot containing upwards of twenty thousand barrels of corn and wheat, quantities of clothing, and commissary stores, and safely crossed the Nattapony, and destroyed the ferry again, just in time to escape the advance of the rebel cavalry pursuing. Late in the evening I destroyed a third wagon train and depot a few miles above and west of Tappahannock, on the Rappahannock, and from that point made a forced march of twenty miles, being closely followed by a superior force of cavalry, supposed to be a portion of "Stuarts," from the fact that we captured prisoners from the 1st, 5th, and 10th Virginia Cavalry. At sundown we discovered a force of cavalry drawn up in line of battle above King and Queen C. H.—Their strength was unknown, but I advanced at once to the attack, only however, to discover that they were friends, being a portion of the 12th Illinois Cavalry, who had become separated from the command of Lieut. Colonel Davis, of the same regiment. At 10 A. M., on the 7th, I found safety and rest under our own brave old flag within our lines at Gloucester Point. This raid and march about the entire rebel army—a march nearly two hundred miles—has been made in less than five days, with a loss of one officer and thirty-seven men, while we captured and paroled upwards of three hundred men.

I take pleasure in bringing to your notice the officers of my staff, Captain P. Owen Jones, Captain Armstrong, Captain McIrvin, Dr. Hackley, Lieut. Estis, especially the latter, who volunteered to carry a despatch to Major General Hooker. He failed in the attempt, but with his escort of ten men, he captured and paroled one major, 2 captains, a lieutenant, and 15 men; but was afterwards captured himself, with his escort, and was subsequently recaptured by our own forces, and arrived here this morning. I cannot praise too highly the bravery, fortitude, and untiring energy displayed throughout the march by Lieut. Colonel Davies, and the officers and men of the Harris Light Cavalry, not one of whom but was willing to lose his liberty or his life, if he could, but and in the great battle now going on, and win for himself the approbation of his chief.

Respectfully submitted,
J. KILPATRICK,
Colonel Commanding 1st Brig. 3d Division Cavalry Corps.

[From the Missouri Democrat, April 4.]

ABOLITIONISM.

Abolitionism has really run mad. Eleven States abolitionized themselves over two years since, in declaring the General Government abolished. They abolished their oath of allegiance, committed perjury, robbed the treasury, the custom-house, forts, arsenals, and post offices, and have been perpetrating the "sum of all villainies" in attempting to abolish free government and human liberty itself! Their abolitionism includes robbery, murder, and treason, in all their most abhorrent forms. Their abolitionism aims at the destruction of the highest national glory that ever stimulated the hopes of the patriot, of the surest guaranties of liberty that ever begirt the citizen, and of the brightest prospect of national intelligence, progress and grandeur that ever gladdened the heart of the philanthropist. From any guilty participation in such a combination of folly, madness and villainy, we are thankful that we are exempt, and may to drop of our blood ever be severed with such a hell-hearted passion.

But this abolitionism is not confined to the South. There are several conspicuous chiefs of this madness in the North, and they are desperate in their efforts to corrupt our whole population. Miserable adventurers, with every thing to gain and nothing to lose, they are trying to prevent the constitutional authorities from saving the Government from the vandal hands of Abolitionists, and are doing everything possible to give triumph to this consummation of all wickedness. The great prophet of the Northern Abolitionism has boasted that, as a member of Congress, he never voted a man or a dollar for the suppression of the rebellion! and when he made this boast in New Jersey, his audience nearly lifted the rafters by their wild applause!

Among the other noted Abolitionists of the North is Mr. Seymour, who has just run for Governor of Connecticut, and who has held treasonable correspondence with his brother Abolitionists in the South. Another is Mr. Toucey, who has been stumping that State for Seymour, and who, as a member of Buchanan's Cabinet, helped the Abolitionists steal everything they could get hold of. And last, though not least, is Sam Cox, of Ohio—"glorious old Sunset Cox," as he was formerly known—who made speech in Congress looking to the abolition of the Northern Confederacy with a view of independence of New England, freedom from Yankee schoolmasters, school-houses, and civilization in general.

All these Abolitionists boldly declare that they prefer the success of the rebellion to a restoration of the Union under Lincoln! Saying thus much, we are authorized to infer that they mean far more—they intend to prevent the restoration of the Union and insure the triumph of their infernal Abolitionism.

All the traitors South and all their abettors North are Abolitionists, for they have nothing but Abolition in view—abolition of all that is desirable to live for as citizens, of all that our fathers fought for, and of all that the oppressed of other lands have hoped for. Call them, then, "Abolitionists," because, in the language of Beauregard, it will have "a stinging effect."

True Loyalty.

The following unreserved expression of patriotism we take from the letter of a gallant officer in the Army of the Mississippi:

"It is no matter what my views or opinions were at the commencement of the rebellion, in regard to the prosecution of the war. My love of country, Government, and flag, and two years' experience of most active campaigning, have unalterably fixed the opinion in my mind which I condense and pack in a nutshell: I am in favor of crushing armed rebellion at any cost, and any sacrifice. I love country more than party, and ever stand ready to sustain every policy and carry out every measure of the Government to restore the unity of the States and the supremacy of the Constitution. I am in favor of the preservation of the Union and the prosecution of the war, without an *if*, a *but*, or an *and*."

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, May 20, 1863.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as, by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE NEWS.

A despatch received from the commandant of the Tennessee division of the Mississippi squadron, S. L. Phelps, on Sunday, states that Colonel Breckinridge, of the 1st West Tennessee Cavalry, with fifty-five men, dashed across the country from the Tennessee river to Linden, on the 12th inst., and surprised a rebel force more than twice his number, capturing Lieut. Colonel Frierson, a captain, one surgeon, four lieutenants, thirty rebel soldiers, ten conscripts, fifty horses, two army wagons, arms, &c. The Court House, which was the rebel depot, was burned, with a quantity of army supplies. The troops, with their prisoners, returned on board the gunboats.

— The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Friday the 15th, says that fighting was then going on in Mississippi. Grant, with one thousand men, had advanced to Raymond, where Gen. Grogg had a force of 4,000 infantry, and a few cavalry. Skirmishing commenced at nine o'clock in the morning, and at one P. M. the battle opened heavily. Reinforcements were then arriving so rapidly to support the Union troops that the rebels fell back through Raymond, making a stand at Mississippi Spring, where they had reinforcements. The firing in the neighborhood of Jackson was continuous throughout the day.—Raymond is a small post village, capital of Hinds county, sixteen miles southwest of Jackson, and connected with the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad by a branch line, eight miles long, running due south.

— On the summer campaign, an editorial of the Richmond *Enquirer* has the following: "There is evidently to be an active summer campaign. The plan of the enemy seems to be to keep our attention constantly excited at every point at once, so that no part of our whole wide frontier may be freed from the urgent immediate apprehension of an attack." The article further says, "the whole Yankee nation seems to have laid out its accounts for war, as the settled business of life, rather than consent to peace or separation."

— Our troops before Charleston are reported to be building formidable batteries on Folly Island, bearing on the south extreme of Morris Island, and Seabrook Island is being fortified by several regiments.

— Washington is at last to be purged of the rebels and rebel sympathizers who infest it. It is said that an order will soon be issued sending outside of our lines all disloyal persons, male and female.

—The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 13th says that the loss of General Jackson is "more to be lamented than a dozen such victories are to be vaunted. The question now is of weight and endurance, and every fruitless victory is a defeat. General Lee's moral battles must be discontinued."

THE regiments which have returned to Camp Curtin, there to be mustered out, after having served their country well during the term they had volunteered to serve, are throwing hot shot into the ranks of the rebel sympathizers. A regiment from Reading, and another from Lancaster, refused a public reception by their fellow-citizens unless the names of prominent rebel sympathizers were stricken from the committees of arrangements. This is treating "the enemy in the rear" with that scorn and contempt they richly deserve. The "Democratic" organization will discover that the hundreds and thousands of Democrats who have been and still are fighting the rebels, are not of the bogus Democracy, and cannot be *used* by the traitors who now attempt to lead the truly loyal men of the party.

From Hooker's Army.

Hooker had not recrossed the Rappahannock as was reported last week. A dispatch from Washington, dated Saturday last, says:

"The fact that both officers and men, to a considerable number, daily arrive from the Rappahannock and proceed to their homes, on leaves of absence, is regarded as an additional indication that the army will not immediately make a movement against the enemy. General Hooker's purposes and the designs of the Government in connection with the war so far as the Army of the Potomac is concerned, are, in the absence of facts, mere matters of conjecture. Hence there is no reliance to be placed in rumors concerning them.

Mr. Dougherty's Reply to the "Monitor."

I have requested Mr. Dougherty to furnish me with his reply to the mean attack made upon him by the *Monitor* of April 30th. He has kindly done so, and here it is: Mr. D. has more brains than the whole faction put together. T. P. C.

Albert Owen, Esq.,—SIR:—After a delay of two or three weeks, you have inserted my reasons for dissenting from a certain political resolution.—But Sir, in doing this, you have changed what I wrote into *worse than nonsense*. I care not to enquire whether this was done designedly; seeing you have preceded my letter by a review of your own.

I wrote that "Christian philosophy teaches the unity of the human race—Pagan philosophy alone questions that unity."

You make me to say, "Christian philosophy alone questions that unity." Now, Sir, had another than myself not copied what I *did* write, I presume you would say that I had so written. An editor *who would be guilty of forgery, never hesitates to quibble.*—I am no philanthropist in the sense you endeavor to hold me up to public criticism. I have been taught that philanthropy is only the *false coin* of charity.

Having re-stated what I wrote, let me pass in review some of your exceptions to my letter of the 17th ult.

First. You say the Constitution denies the right of taxation for the redemption of slaves. I proposed to relieve the people from taxation, from debt and slavery, as you are well aware. Did not President Washington send some $30,000 to ransom captive Americans sold into slavery by pirate Algierians? But President Washington and his Cabinet failed to discover that governments, as well as individuals, were not subject to the inimitable rule of duties. This discovery was reserved for Albert Owen, or whomsoever writes his editorials.

Second. You say that "I have crossed my own tracks, having referred to those in slavery as hitherto relatively happy servants," &c. The language I used was embodied in a resolution of the Huntingdon County Democratic Convention, "as hitherto usefully employed and relatively happy servants," whom it would be unjust to abandon to the disorders of individualism and the danger of competing with educated and intelligent labor, in fields already too narrow, until the General Government should have enlarged the area of industry by placing *that instrument of labor, money*, within the reach of all those who carry their fortunes in their hand and industry. In this I am sustained by the unanimous endorsement of the August Convention, and since then by the Executive Committee when selecting representative delegates to the June Democratic stub convention. Yet, Albert says, "Mr. D. makes a point which no one but himself can see." Now it seems to me that in that Convention and subsequent Committee there were men who *did* see the point which Mr. Owen refuses to see.

Third. "In charging the Democracy with being arrayed on the side of pagan philosophy," &c. Sir, my object was and *is* to prevent a few selfish politicians from imposing such resolutions on the assembled Democracy as would seem to array the people against a dogma of christianity. There are hundreds of thousands of Democrats who cannot be influenced by the adoption of resolutions passed without consideration and by gagging those who were opposed. The editor prates about the freedom of speech and lends himself to aid in trampling down free speech. This is *Owen* Democracy, not genuine Democracy.

Fourth. "Choose ye, John Dougherty, whom ye will serve, if Abraham Lincoln, then serve him," but as for him, (the editor,) &c., &c. Now, my dear sir, I choose not to follow either Albert Owen or President Lincoln, nor to be read out of the Democratic organization by men of the calibre of Albert Owen, because, forsooth, I cannot follow him in denouncing just measures. It is not necessary that a man should change his political or religious associations to enable him to serve his fellow-men. I believe the Democratic organization national shall labor for the restoration of the Union, by aiding in binding all interests and all existences together, not by finding fault with every measure of the powers to whom we owe obedience; not by pandering to men governed by self-interest—men whose motto is rule or ruin; not by remaining an insensible instrument in the hands of destiny, but by endeavoring to comprehend a resolution, which otherwise must appear as the bloody dream of a delirious country.

Your humble servant,
JOHN DOUGHERTY.

A Brief but Comprehensive Platform.—The State Teachers' Association of Indiana, numbering 170 teachers, at their late meeting summed up the political situation in very few words by unanimously adopting the following platform:

"*Resolved*, 1. That the Union Government is right and the rebellion wrong.

"*Resolved*, 2. That we will sustain the right and oppose the wrong by all the legitimate means God has placed in our power."

This is an encouraging sign from Indiana, where rebel sympathizers were so numerous before the grand voice of the Western army thundered its denunciations of treason in their ears, thus warning all who hope for honor or political advancement in the West that the volunteers of the United States would visit with stern punishment all who assailed them in the rear.

THE Union Conferees of this Senatorial District will meet at Bedford on Friday the 12th of June for the purpose of electing a Senatorial Delegate to the Pittsburg Convention.

THE writ of habeas corpus applied for in the Vallandigham case has been refused.

THE DRAFT.

The Washington special correspondent of *The Press* says:—

"The thirteenth section of the conscription law has received an interpretation, and substantially a warlike adjudication. On the representation of influential citizens of Illinois, that the acceptance of $300 from drafted men, in lieu of service, throughout the West, would degenerate the enrolment measure, and defeat the intention to raise an army, Secretary Stanton is understood to have decided that the section was permissive, and not mandatory; that it is optional with him to receive the money or reject it; that he is not a national treasurer; that he gives no bond for the safe-keeping of money; has no financial officers under him; has no means of enforcing security for the immense sums his subordinates would receive on this commutation of military service, and has no time to go into the business of hunting up substitutes.

Solicitor Whiting, of the War Department, is understood to concur in these views. The President is also understood to concur in their lawfulness and policy. The clause of the act selling exemptions at $300, therefore, will practically be ignored. Conscripts will either be left to hunt up substitutes at their own price, or the plan will be adopted of calling for an equal number of volunteers at the time the draft is ordered, to be accepted only as substitutes for drafted men, and receive a Government bounty of $100, and the conscript's price of exemption besides. Any way, the enrolment law will not be a revenue measure, but a war measure"

☞ The Department of Internal Revenue having paid the Assistant Assessors of this District since the issuing of a call for a meeting of said Asst. Assessors in Huntingdon on the 23d inst., there is, of course, now no necessity for said meeting, and it will not be held.

THE VALLANDIGHAM HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Statement of General Burnside.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette of May 13th.]

George E. Pugh renewed his motion before Judge Leavitt, yesterday morning, in the United States Circuit court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to General Burnside, directing him to bring the body of C. L. Vallandigham into court, with the cause of his arrest and detention.

The following is the petition of Mr. Pugh:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
Southern District of Ohio, ss. }

To the Honorable the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, within and for the District aforesaid:

Your petitioner, Clement L. Vallandigham, says that he is a native born citizen of the State of Ohio, residing in Montgomery county, and not enlisted or commissioned in the land or naval forces of the United States, nor called into actual service as one of the militia of any State; nevertheless, on the 5th day of May, instant, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning of said day, his dwelling house, (in which he and his family then were,) in the city of Dayton, and county of Montgomery aforesaid, was surrounded by about one hundred soldiers, armed and in uniform as such, and acting under the direction of Ambrose E. Burnside, a Major General in the army of the United States: which soldiers then and there violently broke the outer door and two inner doors of your petitioners said house, and entered the same, and then and there seized your petitioner by overpowering numbers, and thence carried him to the city of Cincinnati, in Hamilton county, in the State and Southern district of Ohio, where they imprisoned him, against his will, in a building on Second or Columbia street, then used as a military prison; and your petitioner says that he has ever since been and now is detained in custody, in said city of Cincinnati, under a military guard, of which said Ambrose E. Burnside is commander.

Your petitioner alleges that he was thus violently seized in his own house, in the night time, without any warrant issued upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and in contempt of his rights as an American citizen. He says, also, that since his imprisonment, as aforesaid, a paper has been delivered to him (of which a true copy is herewith annexed), purporting to contain a charge and a specification against him, signed J. M. Cutts, Chaplain and Judge Advocate, on which charge and specification he has been arraigned, against his will, before a number of officers of the army of the United States, assembled in a room of the St. Charles' Exchange, on East Third st reet, in the city of Cincinnati, styling themselves a Military Commission, and assuming to exercise judicial authority at the instigation of said Ambrose E. Burnside, as Major General aforesaid. But your petitioner deems that he is not subject to any such mode of arraignment or of trial, and claims that all proceedings of that description are, in his case, forbidden by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Therefore, and to the end that he may be relieved from manifest oppression under color of military authority, and that he may be charged in due course of law, in this Court or some other, with whatsoever crime he is intended to be imputed by the charge and specification above mentioned, your petitioner moves your Honors to grant him a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to said Ambrose E. Burnside, and all persons assembled to act in obedience to his orders, commanding him and them forthwith to bring the body of your petitioner before this Court, together with the cause (if any) of his capture and detention. And your petitioner submits hereby to whatsoever the Constitution of the United States in this behalf may require.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

By George E. Pugh, his Attorney, Southern District of Ohio, to wit:

George E. Pugh, being duly sworn, says that he makes this application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, at the request of C. L. Vallandigham, the petitioner above named, and that he believes the matter alleged in the foregoing petition to be true. GEORGE E. PUGH.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 9th day of May, A. D., 1863. JOS. H. GREIGER,
Clerk, C. C. U. S., Southern district of Ohio.

District Attorney Ball said he was requested by General Burnside to ask the Court for a delay of half an hour, when he would submit a statement which was then being prepared in the case.

The Court granted the delay, and in half an hour Mr. Ball submitted the following statement, prepared by Gen. Burnside:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 11, 1863.

To the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, within and for the Southern District of Ohio:

The undersigned, commanding the Department of the Ohio, having received notice from the Clerk of said Court that an application for the allowance of a writ of *habeas corpus* will be made this morning before your Honors on behalf of Clement L. Vallandigham, now a prisoner in my custody, asks leave to submit the following

STATEMENT.

If I were to indulge in wholesale criticisms of the policy of the Government, it would demoralize the army under my command, and every friend of the country would call me a traitor. If the officers or soldiers were to indulge in such criticisms, it would weaken the army to the extent of their influence; and if this criticism were universal in the army, it would cause it to be broken to pieces, the Government to be divided, our homes to be invaded, and anarchy to reign. My duty to my Government forbids me to indulge in such criticisms; officers and soldiers are not allowed to so indulge, and this course will be sustained by all honest men.

Now, I will go further. We are in a state of civil war. One of the States of this Department is at this moment invaded, and three others have been threatened. I command the Department, and it is my duty to my country and to this army to keep it in the best possible condition; to see that it is fed, clad, armed, and, as far as possible, to see that it is encouraged. If it is my duty and the duty of the troops to avoid saying anything that would weaken the army, by preventing a single recruit from joining the ranks, by bringing the laws of Congress into disrepute, or by causing dissatisfaction in the ranks, it is equally the duty of every citizen in the Department to avoid the same evil. If it is my duty to prevent the propagation of this evil in the army, or in a portion of my Department, it is equally my duty in all portions of it; and it is my duty to use all the force in my power to stop it.

If I were to find a man from the enemy's country, distributing in my camps speeches of their public men that tended to demoralize the troops or to destroy their confidence in the constituted authorities of the Government, I would have them tried and hung if found guilty, and all the rules of modern warfare would sustain me. Why should such speeches from our own public men be allowed?

The press and public men in a great emergency like the present, should avoid the use of party epithets and bitter invectives, and discourage the organizations of secret political societies, which are always undignified and disgraceful to a free people, but now they are absolutely wrong and injurious; they create dissensions and discord, which just now amount to treason. The simple names "Patriot" and "Traitor," are comprehensive enough.

As I before said, we are in a state of civil war, and an emergency is upon us which requires the operations of some power that moves more quickly than the civil. There never was a war carried on successfully without the exercise of this power.

It is said that the speeches which are condemned, have been in the presence of large bodies of citizens, who, if they thought them wrong, would have then and there condemned them.—That is no argument. These citizens do not realize the effect upon the army of our country, who are its defenders. They have never been in the field; never faced the enemies of their country; never undergone the privations of our soldiers in the field; and besides they have been in the habit of hearing their public men speak, and as a general thing of approving of what they say; therefore, the greater responsibility rests upon the public men and upon the public press, and it behooves them to be careful as to what they say. They must not use license and plead that they are exercising liberty. In this Department it cannot be done.—I shall use all the power I have to break down such license, and I am sure I will be sustained in this course by all honest men. At all events I will have the consciousness, before God, of having done my duty to my country, and when I am swerved from the performance of that duty by any pressure, public or private, or by any prejudice, I will no longer be a man or a patriot.

I again assert, that every power I possess on earth, or that is given me from above, will be used in defense of my Government, on all occasions, at all times, and in all places within this department. There is no party—no community—no State Government—no State legislative body—no corporation, body of men that have the power to inaugurate a war policy that has the validity of law and power, but the constituted authorities of the Government of the United States; and I am determined to support their policy. If the people do not approve that policy, they can change the constitutional authorities of that Government, at the proper time and by the proper method. Let them freely discuss the policy in proper tone; but my duty requires me to stop license, and intemperate discussion, which tends to weaken the authority of the Government and army; whilst the latter is in the presence of the enemy—it is cowardly so to weaken it. This license could not be used in our camps—the man would be torn in pieces who would attempt it. There is no fear of the people losing their liberties; we all know that to be the cry of demagogues, and none but the ignorant will listen to it; all intelligent men know that our people are too far advanced in the scale of religion, civilization, education, and freedom, to allow any power on earth to interfere with their liberties; but this same advancement in these great characteristics of our people, teaches them to make all necessary sacrifices for their country, when an emergency requires it. They will support the constituted authorities of the Government, whether they agree with them or not. Indeed, the army itself is a part of the people, and is so thoroughly educated in the love of civil liberty, which is the best guarantee for the permanence of our republican institutions, that it would itself be the first to oppose any attempt to continue the exercise of military authority after the establishment of peace by the overthrow of the rebellion. No man on earth can lead our citizen soldiery to the establishment of a military despotism, and no man living would have the folly to attempt it. To do so would be so to seal his own doom. On this point there can be no ground for apprehension on the part of the people.

It is said that we can have peace if we lay down our arms. All sensible men know this to be untrue. Were it so, ought we to be so cowardly as to lay them down until the authority of the Government is acknowledged?

I beg to call upon the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sons, daughters, relatives, friends and neighbors of the soldiers in the field to aid me in stopping this license and intemperate discussion which is discouraging our armies, weakening the heads of the Government, and thereby strengthening the enemy. If we use our honest efforts, God will bless us with a glorious peace and a united country. Men of every shade of opinion have the same vital interests in the suppression of this rebellion; for should we fail in the task, the dread horrors of a ruined and distracted nation will fall alike on all, whether patriots or traitors.

These are substantially my reasons for issuing "General Order No. 38;" my reasons for the determination to enforce it, and also my reasons for the arrest of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham for a supposed violation of that order, for which he has been tried. The result of that trial is now in my hands.

In enforcing this order, I can be unanimously sustained by the people, or I can be opposed by factious, bad men. In the former event quietness will prevail; in the latter event the responsibility and retribution will attach to the men who resist the authority, and the neighborhoods that allow it.

All of which is respy'y submitted.
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major General,
Com'ng Department of the Ohio.

Mr. Pugh then resumed his argument in support of his motion, and spoke for nearly three hours.

Mr. A. H. Perry followed on the part of General Burnside, in a clear and able legal argument. He said he had no instructions from Genl. Burnside, but that the General desired that the question should be fully discussed as to his power and duties as a commander in the field. He said he considered the statement of General Burnside unnecessary, but that it did not profess to be a defence of his course, but was simply given to the Court to make known the principles upon which he was acting.

Without concluding the argument, the Court adjourned to this morning at half-past ten o'clock.

THE LATE BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

General Order from Gen. Hooker.

Five Thousand Prisoners, Fifteen Colors and Seven Guns Captured.—18,000 *Rebels Hors du Combat.*

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 6th, 1863.

The following order has been issued:

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 49.

The Major General Commanding tenders to this army his congratulations on its achievements of the last seven days. If it has not accomplished all that was expected, the reasons are well known to the army. It is sufficient to say that they were of a character not to be foreseen or prevented by human sagacity or resource.

In withdrawing from the south bank of the Rappahannock before delivering a general battle to our adversaries, the army has given renewed evidence of its confidence in itself and its fidelity to the principles it represents. In fighting at a disadvantage, we would have been recreant to our trust, to ourselves, our cause, and our country.

Profoundly loyal and conscious of its strength, the Army of the Potomac will give or decline battle whenever its interest or honor may demand. It will also be the guardian of its own history and its own arm. By our celerity and secrecy of movement, our advance and passage of the rivers was undisputed, and on our withdrawal not a rebel ventured to follow.

The events of the last week may swell with pride the hearts of every officer and soldier of this army. We have added new lustre to its former renown. We have made long marches, crossed rivers, surprised the enemy in his entrenchments, and whenever we have fought have inflicted heavier blows than we have received.

We have taken from the enemy five thousand prisoners, fifteen colors, captured and brought off seven pieces of artillery, placed hors de combat eighteen thousand of his chosen troops, destroyed his depots filled with a vast amount of stores, damaged his communications, captured prisoners within the fortifications of his capital, and filled his country with fear and consternation.

We have no other regret than that caused by the loss of our brave companions, and in this we are consoled by the conviction that they have fallen in the holiest cause ever submitted to the arbitrament of battle.

By command of Major General Hooker.
(Signed) S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

☞ Read our new advertisements.

WAR NEWS.

Important from the Mississippi.

SUCCESSFUL CAVALRY RAID.

Great Destruction of Rebel Property.

HOOKER TO BE REINFORCED.

Grant Victorious at Jackson.

Operations on the Mississippi.—Capture of Grand Gulf and Port Gibson.—General Grierson's Cavalry Raid.—Great Consternation Among the Secesh.—Arrival of General Grierson at New Orleans—What he accomplished on the Route.—A Junction made with Gen. Banks and Admiral Farragut's Forces.—Every Railroad in Mississippi Cut.—Large Captures of Prisoners, Horses, &c.—Great Destruction of Rebel Property.—Capture of an Ordnance Train en route for Vicksburg.—Threethousand Loaded Shells Destroyed.—Burning of the Preble

NEW YORK, May 17.—The steamer George Washington, from New Orleans, with dates to the 10th, arrived at noon. Among her passengers is Col. Jonas H. French.

An Opelousa letter of the 5th states that information has been received from Grand Gulf and the gunboat fleet under Admiral Porter, with the details of the capture of Grand Gulf and Port Gibson by Gen. Osterhaus.

When the latter was nearing Port Gibson he was met by hundreds of families fleeing from the interior to escape the raid of the Illinois cavalry under Gen. Grierson, and the prevalent opinion among the secesh that Port Gibson was the safest place in that region. The damage done by our cavalry raid is irreparable.

It was rumored at Opelousa that Port Hudson was evacuated.

Lieut. Col. A. C. Hill, editor of the *Era*, had been placed under arrest for having allowed a questionable article to be published in that paper; John E. Hayes and T. P. Tracy of the *Era* have been expelled from New Orleans for writing and publishing the same article.

Quite an excitement occurred on the evening of the 7th, at the opera, occasioned by the audience demanding that the national airs should be played, but nothing serious resulted.

General Sherman has ordered that all places shall hereafter submit their programme to the provost marshal prior to the performance, and suggesting that the national airs be played.

The *Era* of the 10th mentions a rumor that Port Hudson was bombarded by our fleet on the night of the 8th and all day on the 9th. Gen. Grierson had arrived at New Orleans, and been presented by the Unionists with a magnificent charger.

Admiral Farragut arrived at New Orleans on the afternoon of Saturday the 9th, from Brashea City. The Admiral and his officers left the flag ship on the Red river. They bring important intelligence that Alexandria was captured on the 6th, by Admiral Porter and a portion of Farragut's fleet.

Prior to the capture of Alexandria, Fort De Russey, on the Red river was demolished after a fight, and a rebel gunboat captured.

For the capture on the morning of the 6th, of Alexandria, by our gunboats, the advance cavalry of Brigadier General Dwight dashed into the place, thus forming a junction of Admiral Farragut and General Bank's forces.

Opelousa dates of the 6th states that our army was then on the march.—Gen. Dwight's brigade was then supposed to be in Alexandria, and Gens. Emory, Weitzel and Groves were close behind with their forces.

A Baton Rouge letter of the 2d inst., states that Gen. Grierson's force, the 6th and 7th Illinois cavalry and battery, numbering some nine hundred men, followed by several hundred negroes, rode into that city on that day. They left Lagrange on April 16th, burned the rebel stores and Railroad depot at Okalona, the depot and two heavy laden freight and commissary trains and ordinance train at Newton, on the Charleston and Vicksburg railroad. The ordnance train contained three thousand loaded shells for the Vicksburg batteries, which exploded. From Newton they followed the railroad to Meridian, burning all the bridges thence south on the Mobile and Ohio railroad to Enterprize, where they destroyed the rebels ordnance works, then back to Newton and burned all the bridges from thence to Jackson, including the great bridge over Pearl river and near Jackson tore up ten miles of track, thence they followed the Jackson and New Orleans railroad south to the Louisiana line.

A rebel force of 5,000 at Clinton, was evaded by making a circuit around them, our forces destroying their camp equipage, stores, &c., capturing 300 prisoners.

While crossing a branch of the Amite river Lieut. Col. Blackburne was severely wounded and left in the hands of the enemy. They crossed the Amite river on the morning of the 1st inst., ten miles from Baton Rouge, captured a rebel cavalry picket of sixteen men and horses, burned Capt. Wetherlee's house, captured his horses, and then rode into Baton Rouge, looking rough, but in good condition.

Every railroad in Mississippi has been cut by them. They have supplied themselves with fresh horses on the route, and brought in over 300 contrabands on horses, and nearly all of the latter also leading horses.

The *Era* of the 6th gives the particulars of the burning of the U. S. sloop of war Preble at Pensacola, Apr. 27th. She took fire accidently from an open light being carried into the store room. All hands were saved.

The *Preble*, after burning a number of hours, blew up with terrific explosion. The U. S. gunboat Kanawha had captured two schooners and drove another ashore in Perdido inlet; all were blockade runners, and one named the Eagle had made five or six successful trips.

Hooker to be Reinforced—The New Defences of Fredericksburg.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1863.—It is ascertained from gentlemen returning from the Rappahannock that General Hooker seems highly gratified with his recent visit to the President.

The river front of the enemy has been reconnoitred, and the discovery made during the night of the 4th inst., the enemy threw up new and extensive earthworks along the ridge of hills in the rear and to the left of Fredericksburg.

Under the direction of Gen. Patrick, all offall, carcasses, and filth around the entire army is being removed and burned, and other sanitary measures are in progress. Some of the camps, including Gen. Hooker's headquarters, will probably be removed from their present locations to more salubrious positions.

It is reported to-day that every available soldier now on detached service in and around Washington, Baltimore, and on the railroads in Virginia and Maryland, will be forwarded to Hooker's command, and their places supplied by Pennsylvania militia, which, it is said, has been tendered by Gov. Curtin.

A DESERTER.

J. B. Gilfeather deserted from the 3d Alabama, and came into our lines night before last. He belonged to Rhodes' brigade. He is a native of Frankford, Pa., where his parents now reside. He says the rebel troops are mostly back in their old encampments. His regiment has but 150 men for duty. It lost 225 men in the late action. The rebel officers' estimate of their loss is 25,000. The death of Jackson had a great effect on the troops. Provisions are scarce. The ration is one pound two ounces of flour, and a quarter pound of bacon per day. The divisions of Gens. Hood and Pickett have arrived from the Blackwater since the battle. A rumor prevailed in the enemy's camp, several days ago, that we were crossing at Raccoon Ford, and the troops were under marching orders.—The enemy has now a large force in that direction.

Capture of Jackson, Miss.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—The Chattanooga *Rebel* of May 16th, has been received at Murfreesboro. It contains a dispatch dated Mobile, May 14th, which says: "Jackson is occupied by the enemy. We fought them all day, but could not hold the city."

[The above dispatch is undoubtedly correct. General Grant we know had whipped the rebels at Raymond on the 12th, and on the 13th the Richmond papers said "the firing was very heavy towards Jackson." The city was probably taken that day, and the news was received in Mobile the next morning, which is the date of the dispatch to the *Rebel*.]

The Death of Stonewall Jackson.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 13, 1863.

The following letter and order are published in the Petersburg (Virginia) *Sentinel*:

CHANCELLORVILLE, May 4.

To Lieutenant Gen. T. J. Jackson:

GENERAL:—I have just received your note informing me that you are wounded. I cannot express my regret at the occurrence. Could I have directed events, I should have chosen, for the good of the country, to have been disabled in your stead.

I congratulate you upon the victory, which is due to your skill and energy.

Most truly yours,
R. E. LEE, General.

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, May 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61.—With deep grief, the Commanding General announces to the army the death of Lieut. Gen. T. J. Jackson, who expired on the 10th inst., at 3.15 P. M.

The daring skill and energy of this great and good soldier, by the decree of an All wise Providence, are now lost to us. But while we mourn his death, we feel that his spirit still lives, and will inspire the whole army with his indomitable courage and unshaken confidence in God as our hope and strength.

Let his name be a watchword to his corps who have followed him to victory on many fields. Let officers and soldiers emulate his invincible determination to do everything in defence of our beloved country.

R. E. LEE,
General Commanding.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

[Estate of Jacob Brindle, dec'd.]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at the house formerly occupied by *James Brindle*, deceased, in Hopewell township,

On Saturday, the 23d of May, 1863,

at two o'clock in the afternoon,

All that certain tract of land situate in Hopewell twp., Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by lands late of David Fisher, on the west by lands of Jos. Fisher and Jonathan Brindle, on the south by lands of Jonathan Brindle and Steel, and on the east by lands of Jacob Brumbaugh and Samuel Schell, containing 75 acres more or less, with about 35 acres three-of cleared and cultivated, and a log house and log cabin barn thereon erected.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgment of the purchaser.

JONATHAN BRINDLE,
Administrator of Jacob Brindle, dec'd.

April 29, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county to distribute the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the personal property of Shively & Elliott, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 6th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested will present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
May 6, 1863. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he has been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the funds in the hands of John G. Watson, Esq., trustee to sell the real estate of Hiram Williamson late of West township dec'd., and that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 30 of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons having claims upon the said fund are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund

THEO. H. CREMER,
April 29, 1863-3t. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Joshua Williamson, Administrator of the estate of Hiram Williamson, late of West township, dec'd., to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to that duty on Saturday, the 23d of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place all persons are required to present their claims against the said fund or be debarred from coming in for a share of the same.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Huntingdon, April 29, 1863.-3t *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans Court of Huntingdon county to distribute the balance in the hands of S. T. Brown, Esq., Administrator de bonis non, &c., of Jacob Entrekin, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the third-tenth day of June next, at 1 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested will present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
May 6, 1863. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the Real Estate of A. J. Dunlap, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 13th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested will present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
May 6, 1863. Auditor.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, May 20, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

RETURNED TO HIS REGIMENT.—Dr. H. K. Neff, of this place, Surgeon of 153d Regiment, who was taken prisoner at the late fight at Fredericksburg was taken to Richmond and then set at liberty. He is again on his way to his regiment. Dr. N. was over the battle field during Saturday and Sunday attending to the wounded, and we learn from him that the rebel loss in killed and wounded was much greater than the Union. He was an eye-witness of the funeral in Richmond of Gen. Stonewall Jackson. The funeral procession was over five miles long.—The Doctor had everything taken from him on the battle field—$75 in greenbacks, his instruments, clothing, etc. He confirms the reports of high prices of everything in Richmond:—eggs $2 per dozen, a sack of salt, $40, a common wool hat that could be bought here for $1,50, costs there $30, and so with everything else. Coffee could not be had at any price. Union prisoners were on half rations of bread and pork in the Richmond prisons.—The rebels had nothing to eat at Fredericksburg for two or three days, except what they took from the haversacks of dead and wounded Union men

Local Items.

—*Killed.*—A young man by the name of Cullison from Coalmont was run over at Mifflin on Thursday, the 14th of May, while attempting to jump on a freight train when running. He had both his legs cut off below the knees and one leg was badly mashed. He lived but a short time afterward. His body was taken to his friends on Friday.

—Col. Wm. H. Irwin of the 49th Penna. Regt., returned to Lewistown last Tuesday, the 12th inst. He was badly wounded in the foot in the recent battle. He will remain with his friends until he is sufficiently recovered to join his command.

—*Strike.*—Last Wednesday 13 of the train hands on the Broad Top Railroad struck for higher wages.—They were all discharged and new men put on the trains at the price asked by the strikers.

—*New Locomotive.*—The new coal burner has arrived and is at work on the Broad Top Railroad. It received some slight injuries by being caught in a smash on the Northern Central railroad on its way up. It is now hauling heavy loads on the hill.

—Hon. Henry D. Moore paid us a visit last week. He was spending some few days on Broad Top; and as a Director of that Company is making himself eminently useful.

—We call the attention of our readers to the interesting letter of Wm. Ashman Miller, on the first page of this paper. It gives a brief account of the late operations of our gunboats on the Yazoo river, but more particularly the service done by the "Louisville."

—We learn with regret that our friend W. M. Holmes, Esq., of the Broad Top Road intends leaving Huntingdon in the course of a month, to reside in Philipsburg. We hope he may find the lumber business profitable.

—The Rolling Mill still goes on.—The company have made arrangements for the location of this mill above town, between the railroad and the river, near the Old Cottage. We hope soon to see the building under way. We think we know enough about it to say that it will be built.

—*New Furnace.*—We are informed that a new furnace is talked of being built here. This is not yet a certain thing, but we would be glad to see it started. We feel certain that Huntingdon would be a capital point for manufacturing, having all the facilities a town possibly could have.

—*Foot Bridge at Altoona.*—We observed a neat structure of iron built across the tracks at Altoona for the accommodation of pedestrians. Its location is at the lower corner of the Logan House lot. It is raised to a sufficient height to allow trains to pass under it, and has a pair of stairs at each end. This was an improvement much needed and may prevent many sad accidents.

—*Accident.*—On Friday last, Mr. Graffus Miller was rather severely injured by the falling of a foot-bridge which was being erected across the canal at the Jackson Hotel by Mr. McDivitt and Mr. Bartol. The three were upon the bridge when it fell.—Mr. Miller fell heavily with his breast upon a piece of timber; his injuries were internally, but he has so far recovered as to be out again to-day.—Mr. McDivitt was slightly injured about the head.

—*The place that Draws a Crowd.*—The Castalian Garden has been doing a rushing business for a week past.—We visited the place on Saturday evening last and found Mr. Summers overrun with calls. His Garden is the handsomest place in town and he deserves the liberal patronage he receives.

—*Our merchants* are all supplied with new goods and ready for customers.

—The officers, teachers, and larger scholars of the M. E. Sunday School have made arrangements for a *reception party*, to come off on next Saturday afternoon, for the members and friends of the School who have been absent in the army.

—A new church is to be built at Broad Top City during the present season by Mr. David Persing. It is to built by the Baptists.

—The Huntingdon Brewery has been purchased by Mr. Graffus Miller. This is one of the best properties in town, and we are gratified that so good a citizen as Mr. Miller will remain with us.

—The Alexandria Brewery has been purchased by Messrs. T. Colder, F. Heffright & T. Newell. This is a strong firm.

THE 125TH.—The 125th arrived in Harrisburg on Tuesday of last week. The "boys" may be expected home to-morrow, Wednesday.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP OF 147TH REGT. P. V.,
Near Acquia Creek, Va.,
May 10th, 1863.

EDITOR:—For the information of the numerous friends of the members of Co. B, 147th Regt. P. V., (formerly Co. O, 28th Regt P. V.,) I deem it my duty to publish an account of the company in the late action. We marched with eight days rations on the 27th ult., and crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and on the same day crossed the Rapidan. On the 30th we arrived on the ground where was afterwards fought one of the greatest battles of the rebellion. Fighting continued on the 1st, 2d, and 3d instants, when, overpowered, our right wing was forced back. The 12th Corps, in which the 147th Regt. is included, occupied the centre, and maintained its ground until the right almost doubled back on it. Receiving fires from front, flank, and rear, it still held the whole rebel force in check, and repulsed charge after charge of the enemy. In this position our Regiment maintained its ground, and although subjected to the concentrated fire of the enemy's infantry and artillery in front and rear, it fought until nearly cut off, when it retired, reformed, and again charged the enemy, taking many prisoners and liberating about 200 of our corps who had fell into the enemy's hands. We retired slowly for some distance, when Hooker again had his right formed.—The rebels again attacked, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The latter position the enemy in vain tried to force, but were beaten back on every hand. The army remained two days afterwards before recrossing the river.

The casualties of my company are as follows:—Twelve killed, wounded, and missing. Five of the wounded were taken off the field, and are all doing well in hospitals; they are, Sergt. James Moore, wounded severely in the thigh by Minnie ball; Saml. Feeters, through the thigh by Minnie ball; Irvin Johnson, severely, on the thigh by a shell; Wm. H. Long, lower part of the abdomen; James Size, elbow.—The missing ones are.—Corporal Calvin Tobias, John H. Wineberg, Wm. A. McAvoy, David M. Jones, Albert Miles, Benj. F. Marks, and Solomon S. Taylor. Marks, Tobias, and Jones are supposed to be either killed or badly wounded. They are in the hands of the enemy, and they have not been heard from since the battle.

The company behaved with great courage and coolness, and although having to fight to great disadvantage, they met the enemy firm and did their duty.

We are again back in our old encampments, and while we feel the loss of many of our brave comrades, and much fatigued by rapid marches, yet we do not despair, knowing that we inflicted a terrible blow on the rebels, who lost much heavier than our side. The Army of the Potomac is still powerful, and on a fair open field fight we are willing to risk the destinies of our Republic.

The ground on which the battle was fought was a "wilderness" of low, thickly-grown underbrush. The enemy had a fine chance to mass their whole force at any one point. It was by this that they overwhelmed our right wing. The loss of the 147th Regt. was, killed, the Adjutant and 3 Lieutenants; wounded, three Lieutenants, and about sixty enlisted men killed, wounded and missing.

Respectfully yours,
J. ADDISON MOORE,
Capt. Comd'g Co. B, 147th Regt P. V.

A Celebration on the Battle Field.

From the 178th Regiment P. M.

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS BY THE MEN.

CAMP COLUMBIA,
BATTLE-FIELD, WILLIAMSBURG, VA.,
Tuesday, May 5th, 1863.

At a meeting held on the battle-field of May 5th, 1862, near Williamsburg, Virginia, of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment, Penna. Militia, to celebrate the anniversary of said battle, Col. James Johnson was, on motion, appointed President.

Vice Presidents.—Lieut. Col. John Wimer; Capt. Wm. H. Shuman, Co. I; First Lieut. Edwin Musser, Co. B; Peter Baylor, Company F; Sergt. S. Montgomery, Co. A.

First Sergt. E. B. Yordy, Comp. F, Secretary.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Capt. John V. Shoemaker, company C, Luzerne county; Assistant Surgeon George H. B. Swayze, Montour county; private, Wm. J. Cox, company G, Montour county; Corporal Alonza M. Stearns, company C, Luzerne county; private James Hill, company I, Columbia county; John M'Laughlin, co. K, Lancaster county, was appointed to prepare and report resolutions expressive of the sense of this regiment in reference to the *war* and its continuance.

During the absence of the committee, addresses were delivered by Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, Colonel James Johnson, Adjutant Sidney T. Muffly, Assistant Surgeon Swayze, Jared Y. Shanon, and others.

Reverend Hunt, our beloved and worthy chaplain, now in his seventieth year, a sight of whom, with his snowy-white beard, benevolent countenance, his patriarchal appearance, and sweet, fatherly tone, speaks volumes of his competency to thrill an audience. His address was redundant with eloquent and patriotic teachings—dwelling at length on the terrible suffering and ruin wrought through the instrumentality of treason—of the heart-rending trials of the loyal people of our disaffected States—of brother arrayed against brother, and father against son—of the tribute due our brave comrades, who shed their heart's blood for our beautiful old flag and our beloved cause. Imposing indeed was the scene—a battle-field still bearing evidence of the fearful conflict—beneath every shade, on every hill-side, on the banks of the rivulet—adown the ravines lay side by side our gallant dead—dead who were buried to the music of booming cannon, screeching shot, howling shell, and quick riflery—but *now* asleep to the music of feathered songsters, the laughing silvery brooks, and soft summer breezes that sigh through the tasselled tops of the massive pines, a sad requiem o'er the soldier's grave.

To give a synopsis of each and every address delivered would be to trespass on your valuable time, and likewise occupy too much space in your columns,—then suffice to say that the orators acquitted themselves in a very worthy manner.

The committee on resolutions then appeared and reported, through its chairman, the following preamble and resolutions, which, after being read by the Secretary, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is fit and proper, on occasions like this, when soldiers of our country stand on ground ploughed by the cannon, and surrounded by trees pierced and torn by the missiles of war, and around the graves of those who preceded us, and who fell in the same cause for which we are now fighting, to express and record our views and principles, for our own justification, and for the benefit of those who may come after us; therefore,

Resolved, That the *war* which called us away from our happy homes and our peaceful domestic pursuits is not one of our wishes, desires, seeking, declaring, or provoking; but has been forced upon us by the madness, corruption and ambition of reckless demagogues, who, at the very time they were under oaths, voluntarily taken by themselves, to observe, preserve and defend the whole Constitution, the whole laws of the whole Union—were secretly planning, plotting and conspiring among themselves (and using all their influences among foreign nations, even with despots and tyrants, to aid them) to destroy the Union and divide the spoils among themselves.

Resolved, That we have a country called the United States, every inch of the territory of which belongs to the people, the whole people, and to no other people but the people of the United States, in which every citizen has the right to travel, trade, sojourn or abide at pleasure, without let or hindrance, from any State or potentate whatever, under the protection of the laws and Constitution of the United States, and we never will consent that one hair's breadth of this country shall pass into foreign hands and be under foreign government, so that we shall have to take new oaths of allegiance or beg for passports to enjoy in it the rights and privileges now afforded to every citizen of the United States.—*The bayonet shall be our passport thro' the ranks of all who dare to claim our territory or interfere with the execution of our laws within it, or the floating of our flag over it.*

Resolved, We have a country and are bound to obey its laws. In obedience to its laws and at its call, according to the Constitution, we are now in the tented field, not to fight the South, nor to fight for or against her institutions, but to fight traitors and evil doers and unruly breakers of the peace and disregarders and usurpers of the rights of the people of the United States; and it matters not where these rebels are, or by what name they are called, for wherever found we are determined by the help of God to reduce them to submission and obedience to the laws of the land. We have no sympathy, respect nor affiliation with any, either at home or abroad, who pretend to be American citizens, and who refuse to obey the laws, attempt to impede their execution, shrink from bearing their proportion of any duty required by the law; or who by word, sign, act or in any mode either directly or indirectly, weaken, discourage, or dishearten those who love their land and respect its institutions; and we are determined, always, and by all lawful and constituted means to treat them (as we regard them) as rebels, cowards and traitors.

Resolved, Here on the battle field of the 5th of May, 1862, ground attempted to be wrested from the Union by the rebels and traitors, but hallowed by the victory that restored it to the Union; here amidst the graves of the heroes who fell in that battle, we pledge ourselves that no flag, but the stripes and stars, the flag under which and for which they fought and died, shall wave over their tombs, or over the territory of these United States, while God gives us hearts to live, arms and strength to defend, and blood and treasure to shed for it. It waved as they marched, it waved as they fought, it waved when they died, it waves where they sleep in death, and God helping us, it shall wave untorn, undivided, honored and glorious, when in the morning of the resurrection, the just shall arise to live forever in the new Heavens and the new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness.

Col. JAS. JOHNSON, President.
Sergt. E. B. Yordy, Secretary.

MARRIED,

In Stormstown, on Sunday, May 10, 1863, by Rev. S. M. Hartsock, Mr. JOSIAH BENN of Pennsylvania Furnace to miss MARIA KEYS of the same place.

DIED,

On the 29th of April last, at his residence in Cedar township, Jefferson County, Iowa, THOMAS GONSUCH, in the 71st year of his age.

The deceased was a native of this county, having been born in Henderson (now Oneida) township, some five miles from this place. His parents were amongst the first settlers of that neighborhood, to which they emigrated at an early day from Baltimore Co., Maryland. He was a resident of the county up to the year 1846, in the spring of which year he, with his family, emigrated to the State of Iowa, where he purchased the property on which he resided up to the time of his death. It is due to his memory to say that during his life he ever sustained the reputation of an honest man, a good citizen, a kind parent, an affectionate companion and faithful friend, having been known as such both in the vicinity of his nativity and that of his adoption. Although for the greater portion of his life in the enjoyment of very indifferent health, and for many years suffering great bodily affliction, yet he lived "during the years allotted to man here upon earth," and died in the hope of a blissful immortality beyond the grave. *Requiescat en pace.*

R. M.

In this place, on Tuesday, the 12th May, 1863, ANNIE F. SMITH, aged 17 years.

(Am—"*There are no tears in heaven.*")

Annie, peaceful, quiet youth,
Who walked in Wisdom's way,
At peace with God, and in all truth,
The sweet young Christian lay,

Calmly waiting God to send
A messenger of peace—
To guide her safely to the end,
And rest in His embrace.

The work is done, the conflict's past,—
The spirit took its flight
Up to Heaven, where she may cast
Her eye on all that's bright.

Beautiful land she will explore,
Where no more sorrow comes;
O'er on that brightest golden shore,
Whence no one e'er returns.

Companions, now a word to you.—
Who visited your friend;—
The Saviour guided her safe through,
Was with her to the end.

She requested you to meet—
And took you by the hand—
In Heaven, where with Joy she'll greet
You in that happy land.

Then take heed, in all your steps,
And turn them Zion's way;
If faithful to all God's precepts,
You'll find her in that day.

Sabbath School teacher, you must flinch
With me immortal bliss,
Conquering palms of victory wear,—
The Lord assures us this.

What a meeting that will be
Mother, when you come;
There each other's face we'll see,
When you arrive at home!

Friends that I've left, I wish to meet
Them all in that great day;
Make up your minds that Christ you'll seek,
And that without delay.

Parents, brother, sisters, when
You're almost tempest driven,
Think of the tie that's gone before—
Who wants you up in Heaven.

M. J. A.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May 18, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7,00@7,75
Common and Superfine	$5,25@6,00
Rye Flour	$5 00
Corn Meal	$4,25
Extra White Wheat	$1,70@1,80
Fair and Prime Red	$1,60@1,65
Rye	110c
Corn, prime Yellow	92
Oats	56
Clover seed, 64 lbs	$5,25@5,50
Timothy	$1,50@2,25
Wool	55@62c
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$7,00@7,25
Extra do ₱ cwt	3,75
White Wheat	1,40
Red Wheat	1,30
Rye	1,00
Corn	95
Oats	40
Clover seed	5,00
Flaxseed	3,00
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	20
Eggs	15
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Side	8
Tallow	9

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans Court of Huntingdon County, to distribute the fund in the hands of John Dean, Administrator of Mary Ashman, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend for the duties of his appointment at the Register's Office, on Thursday, the 4th day of June, at one o'clock in the afternoon, when and where all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said funds.

DANL. WOMELSDORF, Auditor.

Huntingdon, May 13th, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, to distribute the proceeds raised by the sheriff's sale of the real estate of Richard Ashman, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon on Wednesday, the 10th day of June next, (1863) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons interested are requested to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

J. SEWELL STEWART, Auditor.

May 20th, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Lev. Facias to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Saturday, June 13, 1863,

at two o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit:

A tract of land situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded as follows: on the north by lands of Levi Anderson, on the south by Richard Madden's heirs, on the east by lands of Madden's heirs, on the west by land of Moses Greenland; containing one hundred acres, with the usual allowances, be the same more or less.—About eighty acres are cleared, with the following improvements thereon erected—two log houses, and one log barn. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Alexander Parks.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, May 20, 1863.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—
[Estate of Edward Cox, dec'd.]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, the undersigned, Executors of the estate of Edward Cox, late of Barree township, deceased, will, expose at public sale on the premises, on

Saturday, the 13th Day of June next, '63,

at two o'clock in the afternoon,

All that piece of land situate in Jackson township Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of George M. Bell, Michael Sassaman, and Samuel Hoover, containing eleven acres, more or less, a small portion of which is cleared, and the balance in timber, with a two-story log house thereon erected.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the judgment of the purchasers.

JOHN COX,
JOHN COCHRAN, } Executors.

May 20th, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE AT MAPLETON.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AND IMPROVED PROPERTY.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, in the village of Mapleton,

On Thursday, June 18, 1863,

the following Real Estate, viz.: The large BRICK TAVERN STAND, in the said village of Mapleton, with the lots and all necessary outbuildings belonging thereto; the Frame Store House, Warehouse and store-keeper's dwelling, all connected; also, about Fifteen building Lots in said village.

The location of this rising village, being an important station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will commend the advantages of the above property to every enterprising man. The buildings are large, commodious and well suited for the purposes they are designed. The lots are so located as to be suitable for either comfortable residences or business places.

The excellent WATER-RIGHT in said village, adapted by nature to extensive improvements, will also be offered for sale on the same day and place.

Major John Donaldson, a resident of said village and Agent of aforesaid, will take pleasure in showing the above premises to all interested.

TERMS will be announced on day of sale, with the view of consulting the circumstances of purchasers.

JAMES DONALDSON.

May 20, 1863.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, May 20th, 1863.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,
AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,
Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
FOR BARGAINS,
CALL AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.

May 20, 1863.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
THE PUBLIC
Will please call and examine our Goods.
FISHER & SON.

May 20, 1863.

1863. 1863.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

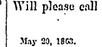
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1863.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Apl. 8, 1863

NEW HAT STORE.
HOME MANUFACTURE.
JOHN FICHTHORN, Agt.



He respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and adjoining counties, that he has taken a room in the basement of the "Franklin Hotel," in Market Square, Huntingdon, where he has on hand a heavy stock of Hats for men, boys, and children, and will continue to keep on hand a large stock to accommodate customers, wholesale and retail. Country merchants are requested to call before purchasing in the cities.

The best qualities of wool will be bought or taken in exchange for hats.

The public generally are invited to call and examine my stock on hand. Hats made to order.

May 13th, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE CELEBRATED FARM, KNOWN AS "ESQUIRE WRAY'S FARM,"

In Henderson township, about five miles from Huntingdon, and two and a half miles from Mill Creek, containing about 230 Acres, about 150 of which are cleared and under good cultivation, enclosed by good fences.—There is a good apple orchard and also a good peach orchard on the premises. There is abundance of good water near the barn and house, and a streams running through the premises. The improvements are a good log house weather-boarded, and large frame barn. There is a good saw-mill seat and plenty of timber on the property.

Persons wishing to purchase a good farm should call and examine this property. Apply to the undersigned living on the premises.

HIRAM GRADY.

May 13, 1863-3m*

FOR PRESENTS
TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT
YOUR CHILDREN,
CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

1863. THE 1863.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

C. P. KNIGHT & BROS.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Fish, cheese & provisions generally,
NOS. 114 & 115 SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have constantly on hand an assortment of
DRIED & PICKLED FISH, &c., viz:

Mackerel,	Blue Fish,	Beef,	Cheese,
Salmon,	Herrings,	Pork,	Reuss,
Shad,	Cod Fish,	Lard,	Rice, &c.
	Halibut,	Shoulders, Hams, Sides,	

April 22, 1863-3m.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Franklin township, about the 1st of February, a red and white spotted steer, supposed to be two years old this spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

May 13, '63. DAN'L. CONRAD.

Hartzlog Valley Turnpike Road Co.

Notice is hereby given that books for receiving subscriptions to the stock for the construction of the Hartzlog Valley Turnpike Road Company, will be open on and after the 29th May instant, at Alexandria and Petersburg.

By order of
SAMUEL HATFIELD,
JOHN N. SWOOPE,
NICHOLAS CHESSWELL,
DANIEL HOUTZ,
JOHN R. HUNSER,
JOHN CHESSWELL,
Commissioners.

May 6th, 1863-3t.

BLINDS AND SHADES.
D. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer of
VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered.

April 7, 1863-2m

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 7, 1863.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED LYE,
FOR
THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED-LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENTS.

All MANUFACTURERS, BUYERS or SELLERS of the SPURIOUS Lyes are hereby NOTIFIED that the COMPANY have employed as their ATTORNEYS,

GEORGE HARDING, Esq., *of Phila.*, and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., *of Pittsburg*,

And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1, May Term, in 1863, in suit of THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY vs THOMAS G. CHASE, decreed to the Company, on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER. Patent dated October 21, 1850. Perpetual injunction awarded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA
SALT MANUFACTURING CO.
OFFICE:
127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia;
Pitt St. and Duquesne Way, Pittsburg.

April 29, 1863-3m.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 9.15 the same morning.

Fare from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 25 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 8 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH Without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.00 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

April 20, 1863. CHARLES E. PUGH, *General Superintendent.*

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.

J. MAYCOCK,
Subscription Agent,
No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia.

Apl 7, 1863-3m.

1863.
SPRING AND SUMMER
FASHIONS!
ROBT. KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill St., one door west of Cirmich's Store,
HAS A NEW ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 15-3m

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
also,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1863.

POTATOES—FOR SEED AND FAMILY USE.

The attention of Farmers, Storekeepers, and others, is invited to our large stock of all the different varieties of POTATOES, for planting or consumption, which has been selected with great care, and parties purchasing can rely upon getting the article they may want and without misrepresentation. We have now in store, and arriving, the following varieties:—Mains Mercers, Blue Mercers, White Mercers Jackson Whites, Prince Alberts, Buck Eyes, Rockhills, Carters, Wood Seedlings, Pink Eyes, Early Junes, Early Pink Eyes Early Dykemen, Early Strawberry, Michigan W. Sprouts—from various sections of the country, North, West and East.

All information will be cheerfully given of the yield, quality, and cultivation of the different varieties. We will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at lowest wholesale market price.

All orders by mail or otherwise, accompanied with the cash, promptly attended to.

WOODRUFF & BRO.
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 4 ARCH St., and 54 North Wharves, Philada.
April 15, 1863-6t.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL	EXPRESS	ACCOMMODATION	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. ACCOMMODATION	EXPRESS	MAIL
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 46	.....	.....	W. Hamilton,	7 45	.....	12 28
4 54	.....	5 05	Mt. Union,	10 45	.....	12 20
5 04	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	12 11
5 09	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	12 08
5 21	.....	.....	Coal Siding,	.....	.....	12 01
5 23	7 05	5 33	Huntingdon,	10 21	9 22	11 55
5 39	.....	.....	Petersburg,	10 06	.....	11 40
5 48	.....	.....	Barree,	9 58	.....	11 31
5 54	.....	6 00	Spruce Creek,	9 54	8 54	11 26
6 10	.....	.....	Birmingham,	9 38	8 38	11 10
6 19	.....	6 21	Tyrone,	9 28	8 33	11 00
6 30	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	8 23	10 48
6 35	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	10 43
6 40	.....	6 39	Bell's Mills,	9 17	8 16	10 32
7 05	8 20	7 40	6 05	Altoona,	8 40	10 00
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 18 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, April 27, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 6 35	LE 7 00	Huntingdon,	AR 11 30	AR 9 45
6 50	7 18	McConnellstown,	11 13	9 27
6 58	7 25	Pleasant Grove,	11 06	9 20
6 10	7 40	Markleburg,	10 52	9 05
6 25	7 55	Coffee Run,	10 37	8 50
6 37	8 02	Rough & Ready,	10 30	8 43
6 44	8 16	Cove,	10 18	8 30
6 49	8 20	Fisher's Summit,	10 13	8 25
7 05	AR 8 35	Saxton,	10 00	8 15
7 07	LE 8 45			
7 27	9 05	Riddlesburg,	9 40	7 57
AR 7 34	LE 9 10	Hopewell,	LE 9 35	LE 7 50
LE 7 10	LE 8 45	Saxton,	AR 10 00	AR 8 15
7 23	9 00	Coalmont,	9 49	8 04
7 31	9 12	Crawford,	9 43	7 57
AR 7 40	AR 9 22	Dudley,	LE 9 40	LE 7 50
		Broad Top City,		

NURSERY STOCK.—
TREES, VINES, SHRUBBERY, &C.,
FOR SALE
At the lowest cash price.
A. J. WHITE,
Mh. 3. North-east Huntingdon.

COACH SHOP FOR RENT.
Stock, Tools & Machinery for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS of the last will of Owen Boat, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, offer at private sale, all the stock and fixtures belonging to the Carriage Manufactory of the deceased, consisting of a complete

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a visit, feeling satisfied that a liberal policy will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especial y our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promissory notes.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large warehouse, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them. Good family flour by the barrel always on hand at the cheapest rates.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 18, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Oct. 21, 1862.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER, JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Oct. 25, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF *WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,* AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK AND FULL ASSORTMENT, AT PRICES TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS, CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

For many years we have made the cultivation of SMALL FRUITS a specialty, and taking into account VARIETY, QUANTITY and QUALITY, our stock of VINES and PLANTS of

GRAPES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, &c., &c.

is unequaled anywhere, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Parties wishing to purchase would do well to correspond with us, or send for our PRICE LIST which will be sent to all applicants free of charge.

OUR SEED STORE AND HORTICULTURAL HOUSE IS AT NO. 29 FIFTH STREET,

where all articles belonging to such an establishment can be had of the best quality.

Mh 18. J. KNOX, Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter on velopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

No. 10 Cortlandt Street, New York,

Directly opposite the Western Hotel.

The Croton Manufacturing Co,

(Organized in 1846, under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York)

Offers at wholesale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest Prices,

PAPER HANGINGS of every variety of style and price
BORDERS to match,
FIRE-BOARD PRINTS,
TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES,
OIL-PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
WIDE WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, and
WINDOW SHADE FIXTURES.
STORE SHADES MADE TO ORDER AND LETTERED,

Of the latest styles and *superior* finish, all of their own manufacture and importation. As their stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Backsellers, and Dealers in these articles, to call and examine their styles and prices, whenever they visit the city.

Feb. 18, 1863-6t.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to *ship all kinds* of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST SUGAR and MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE, FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR. *CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS* and TOBACCO, SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,
NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Vouchers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION B'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also. Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf. J. M. WISE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the newest and most beautiful designs.

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware.* Each article is warranted to be as *represented.*

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,

(Successor to Stauffer & Harley.)

No. 622 Market St., Phila.

March 3, 1863-3m eaf.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000, BEST QUALITY WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW, AND FANCY ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY, FOR *LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,* EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON, CAN NOW BE HAD AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,

For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery-ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE" or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

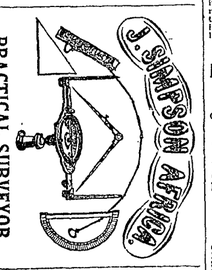
This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.



SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Barry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE *BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,* ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 29, 1862.]

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &C., and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND SMALL PORTRAITS OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an admirable *exhaustive index,* for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

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UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war, and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store. ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK FOR THE *UNITED STATES SOLDIER,*

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c. &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 3 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

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FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞GOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDERS' do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
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Fitch's Physical Geography.
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Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases
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Other books will be added and furnished to order.

A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

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SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any. They are used by all the principal banks and government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most promiment Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. HARSTOW,
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We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent. SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used. GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
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Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
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After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.

June 12, 1862.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at *LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.*

WM. LEWIS,

Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

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By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

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Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bellini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Wellend's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Brewing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve hundred, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1850. *For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

READY READY READY

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A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—*Plain and Fancy Envelopes*—Red, *Blue and Black Inks*—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

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A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

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HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by, JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kin l of *Goods,* go to D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

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D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFUS MILLER *Proprietor.*

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by Nov. 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

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It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and give general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

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It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAWS as to MARRIAGE BONDS, the WIFE'S RIGHT to PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

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It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You How to KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

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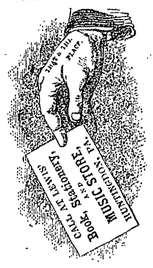

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Fancy and School STATIONERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c., POCKET BOOKS, PORTEMONNAIES AND PURSES,

For Ladies and Gentlemen, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,

For Sunday and Common Schools, SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS, TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C., ALL KINDS OF BOOKS

Proper for Boys and Girls. AMUSING GAMES

For Young Folks. WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, VISITING CARDS, CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C., CONVERSATION CARDS, SONG BOOKS,

From 6 to 75 cents. BLANK BOOKS,

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Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards, WHITE BONNET BOARD, INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,

Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c

SHOULD CALL AT LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square, where all who want to SAVE MONEY, go to make their purchases.

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FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and *School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.*

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OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES, TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondaga Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT. Oct. 31, 1860 FISHER & SON.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

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PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
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ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin S. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical "such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business." It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is so simple, that *any one who knows how* to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to reclaim theory and philosophy in figures, abating only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about speculative ideas in discussing the philosophy of